[illegible]

# MARYLAND GAZETTE,

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1782.

To SAMUEL CHASE, Esq.

THE attempt made by you, under the ſignature of Cenſor, in the Maryland Gazette of the 10th of January laſt, to injure my character, would diſappoint even your malice and reſentment, even if I was ſilent. Mere poſitive aſſertions, reproaches and falſhoods, cannot affect the man of unblemiſhed character—a man of your character alone, is vulnerable; a man without the virtue to reſiſt the temptation of doing a diſhonourable action, and without the ſenſibility to be aſhamed of it.

You profeſs to have known ſomething of my conduct in public life, before I engaged in the politics of this ſtate; and upon my firſt appearance in the houſe of delegates, you made the ſtrongeſt profeſſions of ſincerity, and expreſſed the higheſt approbation of my conduct as a *patriot*—but finding that nothing could induce me to approve (or even to paſs over in ſilence) the wicked ſchemes in which you was engaged, you let looſe upon me all the ſcurrility of an envenomed tongue, and a corrupted heart.

If I have in any degree merited the eſteem of my countrymen, by the ſmall ſervices I have rendered them upon former occaſions; I ſhould deſervedly have forfeited the whole, if I ſuffered the general bad tendency of your meaſures to paſs unnoticed.

There is no man of ſpirit, who bears the rank of a gentleman, who has even inſinuated that my "political principles" have ever been ſuſpected. You, however, have openly made the charge.

I engaged in the oppoſition to the government of Pennſylvania, becauſe the conſtitution was inconſiſtent with the principles of liberty. If in any inſtance I defeated the views of my friends, I have this conſolation, that I acted on principle, and to the beſt of my judgment; and that I have not forfeited their eſteem.

The publication of the proceedings at a meeting of the citizens of Philadelphia, where I was prevented from delivering my ſentiments, does me the higheſt honour—yet you have inſinuated, that the popular *prejudice* was againſt me *.—

[illegible] you ſay "induced me to offer myſelf a candidate for Kent county"—it was with reluctance I agreed to ſerve, when applied to by ſeveral gentlemen of the county—I publicly, at ſeveral meetings urged the propriety and juſtice of repealing the tender law, and expreſſed my ſentiments againſt the confiſcation and ſale of Britiſh property, before the election. And from my being afterwards elected, without having (directly or indirectly) ſolicited a ſingle vote, or being preſent at the election, it clearly appears that my conſtituents approved my ſentiments. But you ſay "the greater part of thoſe who firſt elected me were compoſed of the diſaffected in Kent county; and the ſame influence has continued me in the delegation." You have hazarded a charge you know to be falſe—My conſtituents may anſwer for themſelves.

My "indecent language," you ſay, "and coarſe and vulgar phraſes in debate, would paſs unnoticed, if the opinions and ſentiments I have delivered were not incompatible with patriotiſm and the ſafety of the ſtate." I acknowledge I have not always been ſo *obſequious* as to give your diſhoneſt intentions the mild epithets you wiſhed. Could you (I mean could a man of honour) expect me to ſay you had honeſtly paid your debts, when you diſcharged many of them at a great depreciation under the ſanction of an unjuſt law? Muſt I approve your integrity, when you acknowledged in my hearing that you kept the tender law in force to make *bargains*? and can I impute to any but diſhonourable motives, your introducing a clauſe † into a bill (which was rejected by the ſenate) to ſuit a caſe of your own, relating to a contract for a large quantity of tobacco, made with a perſon in Philadelphia. Could any conſideration—induce a man of honour to paſs over unnoticed the ſhameful job in which your partner was detected (as appears by the affidavit ‡ of the ſheriff of Frederick county, and in which no doubt you was concerned) to purchaſe up the convention money with old continental bills, dollar for dollar (when the exchange was ſixty for one) at a time when a plan was laid by you to redeem the conventions bills according to the ſums expreſſed in the bills—And when this affidavit was read, would any perſon but yourſelf have dared to riſe, and in your place defend the propriety and juſtice of ſo infamous a meaſure, and call it *a fair mercantile advantage*? There can be no doubt who your partner's *friend* was (alluded to in the affidavit) who adviſed him to get a ſum of convention money.

The ſpeculation in which you acknowledge you have been engaged in the purchaſe of diſtreſſed ſoldiers certificates, is likewiſe, I ſuppoſe, *a fair mercantile advantage*. Were your motives for oppoſing the bill for the payment of officers and ſoldiers certificates to be imputed to honeſt intentions? as by your plan the officers and ſoldiers could not have obtained a ſingle acre of the land propoſed to be ſold, though expreſsly declared by the former legiſlature to be intended for their immediate relief.

‖ Pierre—"Honeſt men are the ſoft cuſhions, on
Which knaves repoſe and fatten;
Jaffier——I grieve, my friend, as much as you
to live
In ſuch a wretched ſtate as this of ——
Where —— agree to ſpoil the public
good
And villains fatten on the *brave man's*
labours."

To the brave officers and ſoldiers, to the poor, to the widow, to the orphan, and to your fellow-citizens, you ſtand indebted for the loſſes they have ſuſtained by the operation of the tender law. As a veteran ſharper you have diſtinguiſhed yourſelf in the politics of Maryland; as the prince of ſpeculators and monopolizers, you have by availing yourſelf of official knowledge as a member of congreſs, extended your connections ſo far as to endanger the obtaining the neceſſary ſupplies for the army and navy.

Is it not the duty of a repreſentative of a free people to proteſt againſt the dangerous declarations made by you in the houſe of delegates, "that you would never again (during the war) look into the conſtitution, or take it as your rule in the formation of laws? Are we quietly to ſubmit to a military government during the war, and the appointment of a dictator, which you recommended in the houſe of delegates? Can you conceive the people are ſuch bubbles as to believe, that a military government, which has ever been the inſtrument made uſe of to deprive them of liberty, is now neceſſary to defend it? Are theſe the cauſes of thoſe "indecent expreſſions and coarſe and vulgar phraſes" of which you ſo much complain? Numberleſs inſtances might be added, to prove the wicked and dangerous principles on which you have acted in the conduct of public affairs, but the catalogue I have inſerted is ſufficient. If I have at any time in debate expreſſed myſelf improperly, let the indignation that every honeſt man feels when ſuch occaſions are given, plead my excuſe to the houſe—to you no apology is due! This, however, I promiſe you, that whenever you ceaſe to give occaſion, I ſhall correct my language—determine therefore to be honeſt in future! the *remainder* of your life ſpent in doing good will ſcarce compenſate for the enormities of the *paſt*.

JOHN CADWALADER.

February 6, 1782.

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* *Yeſterday, purſuant to adjournment, the citizens of Philadelphia met in the ſtate-houſe yard, in order to determine upon the mode of chuſing a new committee, to carry into execution ſundry reſolutions entered into the day before, as alſo to conſider other matters to be laid before them. During the proceedings, general Cadwalader, who had early, and who has uniformly diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the ſervice and defence of his country, offered ſeveral times to addreſs his fellow-citizens, but was as often interrupted by a body of about 100 men, armed with clubs, who had marched in array, under their officers, with fife and drum, and placed themſelves near the ſtage. General Roberdeau, the chairman of the meeting, and ſeveral members of the committee, exerted themſelves in vain to preſerve order. The queſtion was put by the chairman, whether general Cadwalader ſhould be allowed to ſpeak? It was carried, as the chairman declared, in the affirmative by a majority of votes. Notwithſtanding this majority, general Cadwalader was ſtill interrupted, in the moſt diſorderly manner, by the body of men who came upon the ground armed with clubs, as has been already mentioned. At length general Cadwalader was invited down from the ſtage, and was followed by a majority of the citizens preſent to the college yard, where, ROBERT MORRIS, Eſq; being appointed chairman, they unanimouſly agreed to the following reſolutions:*

*1ſt. That the interruption given to John Cadwalader, Eſq; in his attempt to addreſs his fellow citizens upon the ſubject of their common intereſt and happineſs, was a violation of the LIBERTY OF SPEECH, and dangerous to the liberties of the people.*

*2d. That we do proteſt againſt the ſaid proceedings, and againſt all ſuch of the proceedings of the committee, and of ſuch of our fellow-citizens as remained with them in the ſtate-houſe yard, as were carried on after we left them, and that we do not conſider ourſelves bound by them.*

*3d. That we do heartily concur in uſing the moſt effectual meaſures for ſtopping the depreciation of our paper money; and for this purpoſe, we agree to vote for a committee of 120 members on Monday next, and to ſupport them in the execution of every meaſure for bringing down the prices of goods, and appreciating the money.*

*Several papers, relative to an attack made upon the character and office of the hon. Mr. Holker, conſul and agent general of the marine of France for the United States, by the preſent committee, publiſhed in Mr. Bradford's paper of July 11, reſpecting flour, &c. being read, it was reſolved,*

*4th. That the ſaid papers are ſatisfactory, and that Mr. Holker has acted in a moſt unexceptionable manner, altogether becoming his rank and office under our great and illuſtrious ally, his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty.*

*5th. That Robert Morris, Eſq; has fully acquitted himſelf, in his late publication, of all charges brought againſt him; and we do approve of his conduct in all the tranſactions mentioned in the report of the committee.*

*6th. That the following gentlemen, viz. Meſſieurs Andrew Caldwell, James Wilſon, Sharp Delaney, Whitehead Humphreys, Benjamin Ruſh, major David Lenox, and major Benjamin Eyre, be a committee to publiſh an account of the above proceedings.*

*After this the thanks of the meeting were given to Mr. Morris for his ſervices as chairman, and to general Cadwalader for the laudable zeal and firmneſs he diſcovered in defending that great and ineſtimable privilege in a free country THE LIBERTY OF SPEECH. The whole was conducted and concluded with the greateſt decorum.*

*Signed by order, and in behalf of the above named committee.*

*ANDREW CALDWELL, chairman.*

† *"That the debtor of any creditor, or of his aſſignee, who is a nonreſident, and who has not any attorney in fact reſiding in this ſtate, and the executor and adminiſtrator of ſuch debtor, ſhould be enabled, by law, to pay the money due to ſuch creditor or his aſſignee, to either of the treaſurers, and that ſuch payment ſhould be deemed in law a payment to ſuch creditor or aſſignee, and the treaſurer's receipt ſufficient evidence in law of the payment of the debt, and as ſuch to be allowed in the courts of law and equity, and on the adminiſtration of the eſtates of deceaſed perſons, and that the treaſurer ſhould retain the money in his hands liable to the attachment of creditors, and ſubject to the future direction of the general aſſembly."*

‡ *The depoſition of Chriſtopher Edelin, ſheriff of Frederick county, being duly ſworn, depoſeth and ſaith, that ſome time during a late ſitting of the aſſembly, Mr. Thomas Dorſey called on this deponent, and informed him that he had received a letter from a friend of his, deſiring him to get a ſum of convention money, and requeſted this deponent to exchange with him what convention money this deponent then had by him—That Mr. Dorſey then lodged with this deponent (for the purpoſe of exchanging for convention money) about four thouſand continental dollars; that ſome days after, this deponent underſtanding the aſſembly had paſſed a reſolve to redeem the convention bills according to its nominal value, [illegible] Mr. Dorſey's [illegible] tity of the money depoſited in his hands by Mr. Dorſey, but returned it to him, and further ſaith not.*

*Sworn to this 15th day of November 1780, before*

GEORGE SCOTT.

‖ *Venice preſerved.*

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BOSTON, *January* [illegible].

WE hear that the Britiſh fleet from New-York, bound to the Weſt-Indies, left two capital ſhips, viz. the Royal Oak, and the Ruſſell, the former arrived at St. Kitts, in ſo bad a condition that ſhe was condemned as unfit for ſervice, the latter was drove on the rocks at Antigua, and entirely loſt. Admiral Graves in the London has ſailed for Jamaica. At Antigua and St. Kitts they were under the greateſt apprehenſions of an invaſion by an armament from Martinico. It is alſo ſaid that at Jamaica they are in daily expectation of an attack from the Spaniards.

All the Weſt-India iſlands, even the Britiſh, [illegible] with the praiſes of general [illegible], and the bravery and generoſity of the French in the [illegible] ture of St. Euſtatia, and reſtoring it to its original proprietors. This ſucceſsful enterpriſe affords a freſh proof in favour of the national character of our allies. The Britiſh in thoſe iſlands loudly complain of the behaviour of the commander of St. Euſtatia, and of the heavy and increaſing burdens upon their induſtry and trade.

## PHILADELPHIA, *February 6.*

*Extract of a letter from Nantes, dated Nov. 20, 1781.*

"I embrace this opportunity to acquaint you of the ſafe arrival, at L'Orient, of the ſhip St. James, capt. Truxton. The Franklin, capt. Angus is taken and carried into Portland. We have juſt received the glorious news of the ſurrender of Cornwallis by a French frigate, the Survillante, ſent by count de Graſſe, and arrived at Breſt the 15th of November, after a paſſage of twenty-two days."

Annapolis, February 14, 1782.

ALL perſons indebted to the ſubſcribers, by open accounts, are requeſted to ſettle the ſame, by paying their reſpective balances, or give bond with ſecurity; and likewiſe all thoſe indebted as aforeſaid, by bond, note, or otherwiſe, are requeſted to pay up the intereſt thereon, and renew the ſame, if not convenient to pay them off. Any ſort of money will be taken in payment at its paſſing value. We hope no perſon will ſlight this notice, and reaſonable requeſt as it will be very diſagreeable to be under the neceſſity of compelling by law, which certainly will be the caſe if not properly attended to, before the 10th day of March next.

1 JOSEPH and JAMES WILLIAMS.

February 12, 1782.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition will be preferred to the next general aſſembly of this ſtate, for an act to make valid the will of Matthew Beard, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed. X1 8d w8 15/.

February 11, 1782.

STOLEN out of the ſubſcriber's paſture, on the 24th day of November 1781, a likely dark bay mare about 13½ hands high, 9 years old this ſpring, neitheir dock'd nor branded, ſhe has a ſmall ſtar in her forehead, and a ſmall ſtreak of white on the inſide of her right fore foot at the ſetting on of the hoof, ſhe is much marked with the ſaddle on the back, and with the breaſt plate of a chair harneſs on her breaſt, ſhe drags her hind feet when uſed. Whoever takes up ſaid mare, and brings her home, or gives information to the owner, ſo that he may get her again, ſhall receive a reward of ſix dollars in ſpecie. 3w

1 RICHARD RAWLINGS.

January 23, 1782.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Dr. Richard Tootell, late of the city of Annapolis, deceaſed, by bond, note, or open account, are deſired to come and diſcharge the ſame to the ſubſcribers, and thoſe who have claims againſt the ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to bring them in regularly proved, to be ſettled.

3 ELIZABETH TOOTELL,
ROBERT COUDEN, } executors.

Annapolis, February 7, 1782.

THE officers of the fifth Maryland regiment, and ſuch of the other regiments of that line, who have had orders to remain in the ſtate to proſecute the recruiting ſervice, are required to repair to this ſtation as ſoon as circumſtances may poſſibly admit after receiving this notice.

And all the ſoldiery of the Maryland line, now in the ſtate, are required to rendzvous here immediately on receipt of this notice, except thoſe who may be diſabled from ſerving by loſs of a limb, or wounds, who have had permiſſion to remain at home till further orders. All ſoldiers not included in the above exception, who do not comply with this order in proper time, will be advertiſed and treated as deſerters, when apprehended.

2 W. SMALLWOOD, M. G.

Annapolis, January 28, 1782.

THE general aſſembly having by an act paſſed the laſt ſeſſion, authoriſed the granting of warrants after the firſt of February next to ſecure eſcheat and vacant lands; thoſe perſons who are deſirous of availing themſelves of their applications made before the firſt of December 1781, will take notice, that they are to obtain their warrants on or before the firſt of July next. Any perſon having certificates on which there is money due, muſt pay it on or before the firſt of May next, or the land will be liable to be taken by any other perſon. Grants may be obtained on any certificate upon the parties complying with the directions in the act of aſſembly.

3 X JOHN CALLAHAN, R. L. O. W. S.

Office for confiſcated eſtates, Annapolis, January 26, 1782.

PURSUANT to an act of the laſt general aſſembly, will be ſold at public auction, the following property, on the days, at the places, and upon the terms, hereafter mentioned, viz. At Frederick-town, on the 4th day of March next, a tract of lying in Tom's-creek hundred, called Alexander's Choice, containing 400 acres, late the property of Henry Riddle.—A tract called Part of Brook's Diſcovery, in Tawney-town hundred, containing 615 acres, late the property of James Somerville.—A tract called Wells Invention, in Lower Kittocton hundred, containing 600 acres, late the property of Thomas Philpot.—A tract called Diſcovery, in Lower Monocaſy hundred, containing 130 acres. Another tract, called Addition to Diſcovery, containing 80 acres. Another tract, called Long Hope, containing 100 acres, late the property of Philip Key.

At Bladenſburg, on the 6th of March, two lots ſituate in ſaid town. A tract of land called Part of Warburton, lying in Rock hundred, containing 429 acres. Chew's Folly, containing 92 acres. Chance, containing 25 acres. A number of very valuable ſlaves and other property, late belonging to Daniel Stevenſon.

At George-town, on the 9th of March, a very valuable and finely ſituated houſe and lot in ſaid town, late the property of Dunlap and ſon.

At Port-Tobacco, on the 13th of March, a houſe and lot late the property of James Jamiſon, or Jamiſon and company.—Alſo a tract of land called Simpſon's Delight, containing 240 acres, late the property of Sherborne Stewart.

At Benedict, on the 16th of March, a houſe and lot late the property of Henry Riddle.

At Talbot Court-houſe, on the 5th day of March, a houſe and lot, and warehouſes, ſituate at Kingſton, and a negro ſlave named Will, late the property of Samuel Gale, or Gale and Feron.—Alſo a tract of land called Part of Turkey-Neck, containing 125 acres, Part of Mount Hope, containing 50 acres, late the property of the heirs of Anthony Richardſon.

At Cambridge, on the 8th of March, a tract of land called Ennalls's Outlet, containing 150 acres. Smart's Folly, containing 250 acres. Hamilton's Adventure, containing 116 acres, late the property of Alexander Hamilton.

At Hunting-creek Mills, on the 12th of March, a tract of land called Dickinſon's Plains, containing 286 acres. Richardſon's Adventure, containing 80 acres. Limerick, containing 30 acres. Hacket's Garden, containing 300 acres, alſo late the property of Alexander Hamilton.

At Kent county, on the premiſes, on the 18th day of March, that valuable tract of land late the property of Lloyd Dulany. Alſo a number of fine ſlaves, with ſtock of every kind, &c.

At the city of Annapolis, on the 26th day of March, a large and commodious dwelling houſe, with a good lot, a well choſen library of books, and a conſiderable quantity of houſhold furniture.

Should any of the foregoing days of ſale happen to be very bad weather, the ſale will be held the next fair day. The large tracts of land will be parcelled out, to ſuit the purchaſers. The ſum bid to be paid in gold or ſilver, one third in ten days from the day of ſale, another third in twenty days from the firſt payment, and the remaining third on the 10th day of September next. Every purchaſer muſt be prepared to give bond and ſecurity on the day of ſale, otherwiſe he will forfeit his bargain, and the property be ſet up a ſecond time.

All and every perſon, having any claim or demand againſt, or to, any of the foregoing eſtates, are requeſted to preſent the ſame, properly authenticated, to the commiſſioners, before the day of ſale.

By order,

3 JO. BAXTER, clk.

THERE is at the plantation of Charles Stewart, near South river ferry, taken up as a ſtray, a gray horſe, about 6 years old, 13½ hands high, has a hanging mane and ſwitch tail, his near hind foot white. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges. 2 w3

Stafford county, Virginia, December 11, 1781.

To be ſold, for ſpecie or tobacco,

THE beautiful high bred horſe TAMERLANE, he is a fine bay full 15 hands 3 inches high, riſing 6 years old, his blood is unexceptionable, his pedigree may be ſeen by any gentleman that inclines to purchaſe. Reaſonable time for payment will be given, if required.

/2m/ W. BRENT.

N. B. Tamerlane is brother to Mr. Conway's (late Mr. Hill's) noted Black and all Black, and brother to my mare Stella that ran at Baltimore in October, 1780, and is not inferior to either in ſpeed.

5

To be SOLD,

A BILLIARD TABLE, with balls, tacks, and all other conveniences belonging to it. Enquire of Thomas Graham, near the dock, Annapolis.

2

January 23, 1782.

THIS is to give notice, that I ſhall apply to the next general aſſembly for an act to have a deed recorded from Sarah Gaſſaway, and Thomas Gaſſaway, executrix and executor of capt. John Gaſſaway, deceaſed, to William Chapman, for a tract of land called Taylor's Triangle, lying in Anne-Arundel county.

2 WILLIAM CHAPMAN.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Abraham Woodward, late of Prince-George's county, deceaſed, are deſired to make immediate payment, and all thoſe that have any juſt claims againſt the ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring them in legally proved, that they may be paid, by

2 MARGARET WOODWARD, executrix,
FREDERICK SPRIGG, executor. w3

Port-Tobacco, Charles county, Jan. 8, 1782.

LANDS for SALE.

PART of Pointon-manor, containing upwards of 200 acres; alſo one other part of the aforeſaid Pointon-manor, at preſent undivided, ſuppoſed to contain near 100 acres, adjoining the aforeſaid part; the whole laying on Nanjemoy creek in Charles county; the ſoil well adapted for planting or farming. The ſale to be on the premiſes on Wedneſday the 20th day of February next. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe may view the premiſes and know the terms, by applying to me, living on the land. w3

2 ROBERT DOYNE.

Office for confiſcated eſtates, Annapolis, January 8, 1782.

THE commiſſioners having been prevented from croſſing the bay, ſo as to reach Cheſter-town in time to diſpoſe of Kent manor, agreeable to advertiſement, the ſale is poſtponed until Saturday the 16th day of February next, when it will begin at Mr. Dunn's tavern, in Cheſter-town, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

By order,

3 X JO. BAXTER, clk.

January 26, 1782.

To be SOLD,

A LOT of ground of one whole acre in the city of Annapolis, with a tan-yard thereon, and ſeveral valuable improvements, lying on a good landing. This lot of ground I look on as the moſt valuable lot in the city to a man of real buſineſs, being ſo well adapted for the buſineſſes of diſtilling, brewing, or ſugar-baking, tanning, &c. &c. the ſprings are numerous and the water excellent.

Likewiſe an elegant brick houſe adjoining the church circle, in a dry and healthy part of the city, this houſe is 100 feet front, 3 ſtory high, has 20 fire places, the rooms are moſtly large and well finiſhed, and is one of the firſt houſes in the ſtate for a houſe of entertainment, for which purpoſe it was originally intended, but may very well ſerve for two tenements. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe one or both the aforeſaid premiſes may know the terms of ſale by applying to

THOMAS HYDE.

N. B. All perſons who have formerly had dealings with me, and their accounts are not yet ſettled, I hope will call at my houſe in Annapolis and diſcharge the ſame, or cloſe their accounts by paſſing notes or bonds for their balances, and thoſe who are indebted by any written obligation, are deſired to diſcharge the ſame, or pay the intereſt and renew their obligations to their humble ſervant 3 4w T. H.

THERE are at the plantation of William Hill, near Port-Tobacco, Charles county, taken up as ſtrays, three heifers and a young ſteer, they all appear to be riſing three years old; the ſteer and two of the heifers are pied on the back and belly, the other heifer a brown red. The ſteer and two of the heifers are marked with a ſwallow-fork in the left ear, and an under-piece taken off the right, the other unmarked. Their owner or owners may have them again on proving property and paying charges. 3 X w3

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Joſhua Clarke, late of Prince-George's county, deceaſed, are deſired to make immediate payment, and all thoſe that have claims againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts legally proved as they may be paid, by 3w

3 X JOSHUA CLARKE, executor of Joſhua Clarke, deceaſed.

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